MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Defendants Mario Raymond Fernandez and Ernesto Flores-Blanco are charged by way of a Superseding Indictment with (1) Conspiracy to Bring In Illegal Aliens; (2) Bringing In Illegal Aliens For Financial Gain and Aiding and Abetting; and (3) Inducing and Encouraging Illegal Aliens to Enter the United States and Aiding and Abetting, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(i); (a)(1)(A)(iv); (a)(2)(B)(ii); and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

On June 18, 2008, defendant Fernandez pled guilty to Count Three of the Superseding Indictment. The Government has not yet moved to dismiss Counts One and Two. Fernandez's sentencing is set for September 15, 2008.

On August 11, 2008, Government counsel learned that counsel for defendant Flores has requested that defendant Fernandez be brought to court on the morning of trial. Counsel for defendant Flores has not notified Government counsel of her intent to call defendant Fernandez as a witness at trial; however, there would appear to be no other reason to have defendant Fernandez brought to court.

II

ARGUMENT

The Government requests that the Court hold a hearing outside the presence of the jury to determine: (1) whether defendant Flores intends to call defendant Fernandez as a witness and (2) if so, whether defendant Fernandez will invoke his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

It is undisputed that defendant Flores has the right to call witnesses on his behalf. However, "[a]n accused's right to compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness does not include the right to compel the witness to waive his fifth amendment privilege." <u>United States v. Moore</u>, 682 F.2d 853, 856 (9th Cir. 1982). "A convicted but unsentenced defendant retains his Fifth Amendment rights." <u>United States v. Paris</u>, 827 F.2d 395,399 (9th Cir. 1987) (district court properly allowed co-defendant to assert privilege where co-defendant had pled guilty to substantive drug charge but had not been sentenced and Government had not yet dismissed conspiracy charge). <u>See also Mitchell v. United States</u>, 526 U.S. 314 (1999). Similarly, the privilege against self-incrimination applies where a

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